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Atomic Energy Commission Reports to Congress On Nuclear Defense Efforts

The Atomic Energy Commission has reported to Congress its portion of the joint AEC/DOD nuclear defense efforts for 1967 and some projected plans and programs for the future.

Working with the Department of Defense, the AEC conducted basic and applied research on nuclear weapons and device development, test devices and weapons and their components, and produced nuclear weapons "essential to the maintenance and advancement of the United States nuclear defense capability."

The report stated that during 1967 the AEC continued its programs in the:

(1) Development and production of nuclear weapons and components designed to meet DOD requirements;

(2) Development of nuclear devices and improved data acquisition systems and diagnostic instrumentation techniques for underground testing;

(3) Readiness to resume atmospheric testing, following the limited test ban treaty safeguards; and,

(4) Participation in the DOD-sponsored nuclear detonation detection (Vela) research project.

Weapons Development

A major effort in weapons development is being devoted to new nuclear warheads required by DOD. The AEC laboratories continued to develop advanced experimental techniques in underground testing and weapon components through the use of new materials and fabrication techniques.

Development of methods to improve

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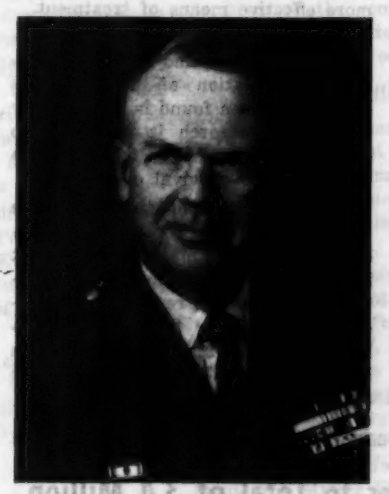
Army Researchers Seek Methods To Improve Field Medical Care

The Army is continuing to seek ways to improve field medical care.

Research is progressing in several areas, and deployment of the Medical Unit, Self-Contained, Transportable, or MUST System, has proven to be a revolutionary advance in the field care for the wounded.



Gen. Ostrom

Brig. Gen. Charles D. Y. Ostrom, director of Army Research, told the Senate Armed Services Committee that MUST hospitals are experiencing lower death-to-patient admission ratios than non-MUST-equipped units. In addition, no patient treated in MUST has developed a secondary infection. Still under development are a small utility element, dental surgery, X-ray, pharmacy, hospital food service and sanitation elements.

The general said a major surgery problem in Vietnam is controlling bleeding in severe wounds, rapid repair of tissue, including blood vessels and intestines, and inducing immediate arrest of bleeding in traumatic lacerations of the lung, kidney or liver. A cyanoacrylate adhesive spray from freon pressurized cans has been successfully used in Vietnam to halt bleeding from otherwise fatal wounds of these types.

He explained that continuing development and clinical evaluation of refined compounds of this type will result in items that have the advantages of speed and simplicity in reducing mortality.

Gen. Ostrom said: rapid evacuation to treatment centers in Vietnam has resulted in the arrival of critically wounded soldiers who, in previous wars, would have died prior to treatment. Despite nearly ideal conditions, some casualties who by accepted criteria should survive, are dying either before or after surgery. An Army surgical research team in Vietnam is studying these deaths to

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DOD Seeks Doctors, Osteopaths For Active Service in July

The Department of Defense has asked the Selective Service System to provide the Army with 1,070 medical doctors and 56 osteopaths for active service beginning in July.

Defense officials said the annual call is necessary to replace the doctors "who began serving their two years of obligated service with the Army in the summer of 1966 and who will be returning to civilian life this summer."

Gen. Taylor Speaks On Military Role In Foreign Policy

Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor (USA-ret.) told an Air University audience at Maxwell AFB, Ala., the military has, and will continue to, assume an ever-increasing role in the national and foreign policies of the United States.

"War and peace are the rightful business of military and civilians alike," said the former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Presenting the opening lecture at an Air University series on Asia, Gen. Taylor said, "The day has passed when military leaders must stick to war and civilian leaders to peace."

He said the nation's civilian leaders have recognized the need to blend their diplomatic programs with valid control of the military in the making of foreign policy.

Commenting on the war in Vietnam, the former U.S. Ambassador to South Vietnam cited the importance of gaining home-front support of foreign policy. He charged the military members of his audience with this responsibility, telling them "by their words and their deeds they have the ability to strengthen home-front resolve." He said this was essential to the achievement of national goals.

AEC Report on Nuclear Defense

(Continued from Page 1)

and simplify command and control procedures and to prevent the possibility of unauthorized use of nuclear weapons were also continued by the AEC.

Weapons Production

The AEC report said the 1967 weapons production effort, in support of requirements, "was somewhat less than the 1966 workload." Weapon production activities during 1967—in addition to the production of new weapons—provided for improved replacement systems, modifications to existing systems, quality assurance and new materials system testing, and retirement and disposal of obsolete weapons.

A $100.5 million project was authorized in mid-1967 to provide the AEC with additional production capabilities with completion of the modernization and expansion of facilities expected by late 1971. The program will provide the facilities for expansion of production facilities to meet the needs for the antiballistic missile system and other DOD requirements.

Vela Program Activities

The Vela program is a joint AEC/DOD research and development effort to improve the U.S. capabilities of detecting, locating and identifying nuclear detonations. Supervised by DOD's Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA), the Vela program is a three-prong project containing:

(1) The Vela Uniform Program, which uses both nuclear and chemical explosions to provide data needed to evaluate the U.S. capability to detect underground nuclear tests.

(2) The Vela Satellite Program, which is designed to detect and identify nuclear explosions in space or down into the atmosphere through satellite-based systems.

(3) The Vela Surface Detection Program, which uses a ground-based system to detect nuclear explosions in space.

Field Medical Care

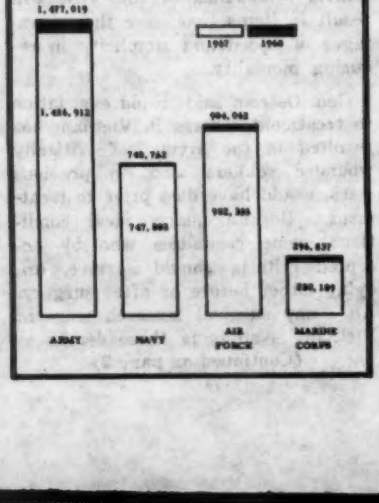
(Continued from page 1)

establish their causes and develop more effective means of treatment.

Unusual changes in blood chemistry, electrolytes, and gases and massive accumulation of fluids in the lungs have been found in the severely wounded. Research is underway to develop new lifesaving techniques to conquer these survival challenges.

Gen. Ostrom told the committee that in the field of social and behavioral sciences a sample Army project is titled Troop Community Orientation Research, and research is directed toward solving the age-old problem of fostering good relations between a local people and foreign soldiers stationed in their midst.

Armed Forces Strength Rises to Total of 3.4 Million



Numerical strength of personnel on active duty in the armed forces rose to more than 3.4 million in January, according to preliminary reports by the Department of Defense.

The sharpest rise—more than 69,000—was recorded by the Army, 1,477,019 men, compared with 1,426,912 in January of last year. The Marine Corps' strength rose more than 16,000 during the year, from 280,189 to 296,837.

The Navy recorded the smallest increase, with only 874 more men than the January 1967 figure of 747,888. Air Force personnel strength rose from 902,385 in January of last year to 904,062, an increase of 1,677 men.

COMMANDERS DIGEST

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THE COMMUNIST COUNTRIES—THE U.S.S.R.*

During the [past] year . . . the fissures within the Communist world have shown no signs of healing. These divisions, of course, have existed for some time, and it may be that no influence short of a change of regime either in China or in the U.S.S.R. can bring about the restoration of even a facade of unity across the Communist world.

Peking's drive in opposition to Moscow has resulted in greater Chinese militancy, and at times in greater militancy in Soviet policies as well. *On the whole, however, the strident behavior of the Peking regime has caused the Soviet leadership—both Khrushchev and his successors—to confront the fact that they, too, have an interest in stability that has to be balanced off against continued adherence to a revolutionary ideology.*

Both strands are present in Soviet policy. The task of creative statesmanship for the West will be to move Moscow further in directions that we can call constructive, while at the same time working to break down the Chinese wall which insulates Peking from all outside influence.

Our own interests have not fared badly as a result of the divisions in the Communist world. Both the Soviet Union and Red China have suffered serious setbacks in Latin America, in South Asia, in Indonesia, and in the developing world in general, and each is devoting a large share of its energies to its dispute with the other.

Partly as a result of Moscow's increasing concentration on domestic affairs and partly due to Peking's defiance, the Communist governments of Eastern Europe have been able to assert increasing independence in many spheres, and we may hope for the establishment of better relations with the West.

Over the long run these bonds may ease the defense problem for the entire NATO area; for the near future, however, although Europe is comparatively free from overt threats or pressures, current NATO force levels will still be required to keep it that way.

Ideological Issues Emerge

Aside from the purely nationalistic component of the Sino-Soviet dispute, a large number of ideological issues have emerged, some of which are matters of indifference to the United States. Of greater concern for us is the Sino-Soviet dispute on how the "world revolution" is to be achieved.

The Soviets since 1962 have generally taken a less militant approach, although they continue to affirm their support for what they choose to call "wars of national liberation."

The Soviet leadership has demonstrated some restraint in their support for North Vietnam and in support of insurgencies in some other areas of the world. In Latin America, for example, they apparently oppose Fidel Castro's policy of externally supported armed insurrection, choosing instead to compete for influence over the indigenous Communist parties and seeking to expand Soviet presence and relations with Latin American governments. The Red Chinese leaders, by contrast, enthusiastically endorse Castro's efforts to apply their highly touted doctrine of "peoples' wars."

U.S.—U.S.S.R. Relations

There are, of course, many problems lying between us and the Soviets, some of them old, some of them new. Independently of their disagreement with the Chinese, or perhaps because of it, the Soviet leaders seem to feel impelled to support Hanoi in its attempt to expand its area of control, and therefore are less willing to cooperate with the United States in other areas of policy, such as the mutual reduction of forces in Europe or in arms control measures. It is likely that relations with the U.S.S.R. could improve if Hanoi's aggression in Southeast Asia were terminated.

In the meantime we must simultaneously do our best to preserve the constructive aspects of our relationship with Moscow, and to guard against counting on improvements before they occur.

Conflict and Cooperation

The past year has seen increased Soviet assistance to North Vietnam, but if it has bought Moscow any significant political leverage, it has not been used to move Hanoi toward a negotiated settlement of the Vietnam conflict. Instead, its support has done much to sustain Hanoi's aggression.

Similarly, extensive Soviet military assistance to the Arab states was not only unaccompanied by any effort to steer them away from their reckless confrontation with Israel in May 1967, but in addition there is evidence that in the early stages Soviet reports on alleged Israeli intentions helped trigger the crisis. Thus the Soviet Government must carry a major share of the responsibility for triggering the short but explosive war which followed, and subsequently for making more difficult the achievement of a Middle Eastern settlement.

At the same time, Moscow's record over the last half-dozen years includes:

- Its initiative to bring about peace between India and Pakistan in 1965;
- Its generally constructive behavior during the Laotian crisis;
- Its stance on the Sino-Indian border dispute.
- The Soviet leaders have also been willing to incur the sustained invective of the Chinese in their negotiations with us for an agreement to halt the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

These are only a few samples, but they serve to point up the mixture of conflict and cooperation in the U.S.S.R.'s relations with the non-Communist world.

** Excerpts from the Defense Posture Statement recently given before the Senate Armed Services Committee.*

Defense Dept. Announces Procurement Conference Second Round Schedule

The Department of Defense has announced its second round of procurement conferences for fiscal year 1968 will begin March 8 in Fresno, Calif.

Particular attention will be paid to small business, labor surplus areas, and the hard-core sections of unemployment and underemployment during the 17-conference program which will cover 13 states from Florida to California between March 8 and June 26.

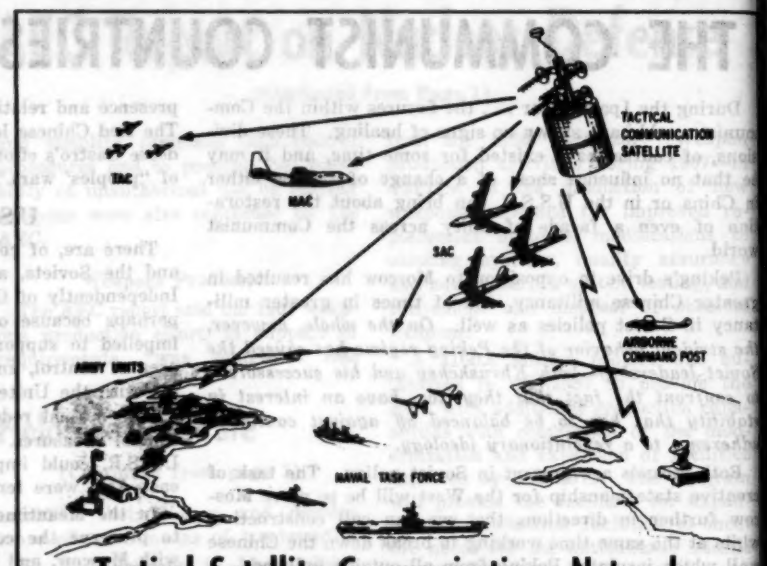
The conferences are designed to provide a single location for businessmen and potential contractors where they can become acquainted with the federal procurement and contract process and have practical individual discussions with specialists on business opportunities in the Army, Navy, Air Force and Defense Supply Agency.

They will also receive counseling on the activities of the Defense Contract Administration Services, the Defense Documentation Center, the Defense Specifications Center and other DOD organizations concerned with prime contracting and subcontracting.

An item of special interest will be the $30 million to $50 million in current Invitations for Bid (IFBs) and Requests for Proposals (RFPs), including a number of "small purchase" ($2,500 and under) packages which will be on hand with defense establishment counselors at the conferences.

The Defense Department will be joined at all conferences by representatives from several other federal agencies, including the Department of Commerce, the Small Business Administration, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and General Services Administration.

In addition, the Post Office Department, the Atomic Energy Commission, Veterans Administration, Department of Interior, Department of Agriculture and other agencies will take part in specific conferences which relate to their activities.



Tactical Satellite Communications Network

Air Force Moves to New Phase In Satellite Communication Work

The Air Force is moving into a new phase of satellite communications, following its participation in the Initial Defense Communication Program (IDCSP).

Appearing before the Senate Armed Services Committee in late February, Lt. Gen. Joseph R. Holzapple, Air Force deputy chief of staff for Research and Development, said FY69 funds are being requested to begin development of an advanced communications satellite with greatly increased capacity and longer life. This will be under the Point-to-Point Satellite Communications Program.

Gen. Holzapple said three or four of the new satellites, in synchronous equatorial orbit, would satisfy the Department of Defense point-to-point satellite requirements.

He said the joint service program for Tactical Satellite Communications is similar to the Defense Communications System in that the Air Force is responsible for the space segment.

Tactical satellites are different in concept from the point-to-point satellites in that emphasis is placed on accommodating many small, lightweight, mobile terminals. This results in larger and more complex satellites and greater power requirements.

The Air Force is requesting funds in FY69 to complete the fabrication, launch and test of such a tactical satellite. This satellite will be placed in synchronous equatorial orbit by a Titan III launch vehicle.

Presenting background on satellite communications, Gen. Holzapple said the Air Force began development of satellites for the Defense Communications System in 1964, and has succeeded in placing 18 working satellites into near-synchronous orbit as part of the IDCSP.

He added, "These development satellites are providing operational space links between 27 earth-based terminals, including Southeast Asia. We are scheduled to orbit eight more of these satellites by the end of June, thereby completing the Air Force segment of this initial phase."

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